

SEEK TO REVIVE CIVIL WAR DAYS

House Republicans Pass Bill Aimed At South.

Would Reduce Section's Representation In Congress.

Crumpacker, of Indiana, Gets
In His Work.

PLAYED BY MINORITY LEADER.

Washington, May 22.—A campaign contribution publicity bill, embodying an amendment by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, providing for a reduction in the representation in the House of Representatives in those States having disfranchisement laws was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 160 to 125 following a lively debate. The measure was brought up under suspension of the rules and forty minutes were allowed in which to discuss it. The Southern members in particular were bitter in their denunciation of the apportionment provision of the bill. Mr.

pecially vigorous in his attack, characterizing the bill as being an attempt

Williams, the minority leader, was especially vigorous in his attack, characterizing the bill as being an attempt to revive the conditions of reconstruction days. After the Crumpacker amendment the Democrats voted against the bill in its entirety.

In brief, the provision regarding publicity of campaign contributions is made applicable to the National Committee and the National Congressional Campaign Committees of all political parties and all committees, associations,

more States influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an elec-

organizations, which shall in two or more States influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which representatives in Congress are to be elected.

* * *

Re-enacts Old Law.

The Crumpacker amendment provides for the re-enactment of certain sections of the old Federal election law except that the idea of the unenacted force bill authorizing the use of troops at the polls is omitted.

shall submit to Congress a report of population, showing the number

Although the Crumpacker amendment does not in express terms state that it is especially applicable to the Southern States, such, nevertheless, is accepted as the fact.

sidy was abandoned when the House by a vote of 145 to 158, rejected the conference report.

Practically all hope of a ship sub-
sidy was abandoned when the House
by a vote of 155 to 153, rejected in
conference report on the post-office ap-
propriation bill containing a proviso
therefor, and on which the principal
fight was made. The bill was sent back
to conference and there now is little
prospect that the House conference will
yield to the Senate.

* * *

By way of further cleaning up paper

By way of further cleaning up pending business the omnibus pension bill conference report was received; the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to and the Senate amendments to the general deficiency and military appropriation and omnibus Indian land bills passed all day.

ocrats exercised their constitutional prerogative and in all cases forced re-

... bills sent to conference. The Democrats exercised their constitutional prerogative and in all cases forced roll calls in the disposition of the business in hand.

Aimed At the South.

The bill requiring publicity for ...

the effect of reducing congressional

The bill provides for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which representatives to Congress are to be elected.

is known as the Crumpacker amendment, prohibiting fraud in registration and elections and providing for a

Mr. Crumpacker explained his amendments by saying they were designed against fraud and intimidation in elections. "They surround the ballots

he said, "with sufficient safeguards to warrant their purity." He undertook to say he declared that no member

the selection of members of the House," he said, "with sufficient safeguards to warrant their purity." He undertook to say, he declared, that no member of the House would object to a law whose only purpose was to secure honest elections.

In the opinion of Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, if anything were wanting to demonstrate to every man in the Union

agers of the Republican party in the House were guilty of deceit and false

ed States that the leaders and managers of the Republican party in the House were guilty of deceit and false pretense, the bill under discussion supplied that want.

South Will Pay.

"It is horse play," remarked Mr. Harkness, of Georgia, during the debate on the tariff bill.

representation, he said, had no terror for the South. The Republicans, he asserted, need not deceive themselves,

Hardwick, or Georgia. Reduction in representation, he said, had no terror for the South. The Republicans, he asserted, need not deceive themselves of that proposition. "Heavy as is the price," he exclaimed, "unfair and unjust as we believe it would be to exact this pound of flesh yet if the people

find that the South will pay it for the protection of its homes and for the

America ever do require it they will find that the South will pay it for the protection of its homes and for the preservation of its white civilization."

Expressing the belief that Mr. Crumpacker, in including his amendments in the publicity bill did not represent the

the majority in attempting to revive the principles of the Force bill, Mr.

sentiment of the leaders on the part of the majority in attempting to revive the principles of the Force bill. Mr. Lassiter, Virginia, protested against the measure. Mr. Gillespie, of Texas, warned the House that by passing the bill the condition of the negro would be

Williams' Protest.

made worse than at present.

...

Williams' Protest.

Following brief remarks by Messrs. Bennett, of New York, and Bonyng of Colorado, in support of the bill, M

orous speech against it. "The great old party," he began, "has resolved

Williams of Mississippi, made a vigorous speech against it. "The great old party," he began, "has resolved itself into a vaudeville stock company. He charged the Republicans with not daring to face any great public question in a fair and straightforward way."

he inquired. "Does the gentleman from Indiana think he can turn the hands

by combining several propositions in one bill. "What are you trying to do?" he inquired. "Does the gentleman from Indiana think he can turn the hands of the clock of time back half a century?"

Courier-Journal.

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to the Courier-Journal and not to individual
editors. If writers who submit MSS. for
publication wish to have rejected articles
returned, they must in all cases send
stamps. The editors are glad to examine
MSS., but return postage must be in-
cluded.

Advertisements.
Entered at the Louisville Post-office as
second-class matter.

Friday Evening, May 22.—The New
York stock market was very active and
highly irregular, breaking sharply in the
afternoon and closing weak, with prices
generally 1 to 2 points net lower.

Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4
per cent, ruling at 1 1/2. Time loans were
easy at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Sterling exchange was
steady.

The Chicago wheat market was weak,
the July delivery closing at a net decline
of 1/4c. Corn was down 5/8c to 3/4c, while
oats were unchanged.

The cotton market opened steady at an
advance of 5 to 8 points, was fairly strong
in the forenoon but reacted in the after-
noon and final prices were 6 to 14 points
lower than the opening.

The Chicago cattle market was steady.
The hog market fell to the higher and the
sheep market steady.

Says the Cincinnati Enquirer:
"Henry Watterson is charged with the
remark that if he can stand Bryan every
other Democrat in the United States ought
to be able to. Well, it may come to that.
And if Roosevelt, Taft, Cannon and
Hughes all fall in the Republican con-
vention, there is no reason why the Ne-
braska man should not stand in expecta-
tion of a great many Republican votes. Or
they may take to the woods, where they
would practically count for as much to the
Democratic ticket as they would at the
polls."

We confess that our esteemed Ohio-
river neighbor stamps us. The Ohio
Democrats have just instructed for
Bryan. He will surely be nominated at
Denver—just as surely as that Taft will
be nominated at Chicago. Which will
the Enquirer support? Some confusion,
if not doubt, appears in the foregoing,
and that makes for the nomination of
Bryan, since most of those opposing him
will vote for Taft. The Courier-
Journal has not been a Bryan organ,
but it is a Democrat, and it is not only
going to support the ticket to be head-
ed by Mr. Bryan, but it believes it will
be elected.

The Case of Mae C. Wood.
Probably Mae C. Wood was more
surprised than anyone else will be at
finding herself in the Toms and under
a charge of perjury as a result of her
attempt to prove that she married Sen-
ator Platt. The case has smacked of
blackmail from its inception. Since
Senator Platt admits that he gave
\$10,000 for letters held by the woman
it is plain that the old man of many
adventures was entangled and recog-
nized the fact that the party of the
second part was interested for revenue
only. To the practical mind of the
practical politician the straight path
out of his difficulties was through the
buying of the young woman. It seems
that, like many of the men met with by
manipulators of the Platt type, Miss
Wood was willing to be bought, but un-
willing to stay bought when there ap-
peared to be an opportunity for real-
izing more handsomely.

Logically the life of Thomas C. Platt
should have been short, as it was at
one time sufficiently merry. In his old
age, broken physically, dead in politics,
discredited in New York, despised in
Washington, beset by domestic diffi-
culties, he presents a pitiful picture of
the decline of a life mispent, and en-
ergetic and abilities misdirected. There is
no public man in whom the public has
so little friendly interest. If it had
been made to appear in the litigation
instituted by Miss Wood, stenographer,
post-office employee, lawyer, Journal-
ist, settler, water promoter, soldier
of fortune, that the old man had been
guilty of more than was
expressed in the letter, genuine or
forged, in which there appeared the
statement "I am an old fool," the de-
mand for his punishment would have
been universal, but the showing made
by the plaintiff in court encourages the
belief that when Thomas C. and
May C. met, Greek met Greek,
and the tug of war resulted quite logi-
cally. A little more odium has befallen
the name of the Senator from New
York, and it does not seem at all
probable that the plaintiff of yesterday
in a civil suit and defendant of to-
morrow in a criminal action will get
out of her difficulties without cause for
regretting that she essayed the role of
injured innocence.

A Warning To Kentucky.

The looting of a Bank in Pittsburg
by a certain William Montgomery,
represented as the sometime financial
agent and political henchman of the
late Senator Matthew Stanley Quay,
concurrent with the unsavory scandal
touching Senator Thomas Collier Platt,
running through a law court in New
York, once again couples those sinister
names in the popular thought and
throws for a moment a flickering light
upon the chapter of modern history
wherein each of them played a role more
shameful to himself as well as to the
Republican party, of which they were
so long both actual powers and shin-
ing examples.

Decidedly they were two of a kind.
Platt's weakness for women, Quay's
for drink and cards. The Mae Wood
nastiness marks the senile finality of
a series of "scrapes," attaining their
zenith in the "step-ladder" incident of
1881, Platt ever a victim. He, himself,
but it ruder, but perhaps truthfully,
when the other day he described him-
self as "a dashed old fool."

The Montgomery case recalls events
rather more tragical than scandalous,
involving ruined homes and blighted
names, wrecked fortunes, ransacked
treasuries, suicides, even hints of mur-
der; for Quay addressed himself to the
shadier side of the sterner sex, nor
wasted any time capering in a lady's
chamber to the lascivious pleasing of
a lute. He left such escapades to his
aesthetic partner in practical politics,
the venerable Head Mourner of the fa-
mous Amen Corner.

Practical politics, as it has come to
be understood and conducted in the
United States, reached its completest
realization and foulest development in
Matthew Stanley Quay and Thomas
Collier Platt. For twenty years they
dominated the two Empire States of
the United States, Pennsylvania and
New York. They made and unmade
Statesmen. They lorded it over Adminis-
trations. The best that was ever said of
either of them was that he kept the
dishonest compacts he had made and
stood loyally by his rogues. The talent-
money of various kinds which came
into their hands was designed and em-
ployed for "public purposes," that is,
for electoral "fire-works," chiefly
embracing bribery, perjury, treachery,
bullying and blackmail.

They did not limit their operations to
their own party. They discovered a
way of using the rascals of the oppo-
sition party for their ignoble ends, and
carried a pay-roll in both camps. Noth-
ing was to them too vicious, too sordid,
too audacious to achieve the purpose at
issue, whether secretly to defeat and
destroy a Republican they found them-
selves unable to control, or to snatch a
close election from the Democrats by a
false count where the well-stuffed bal-
lot-box did not suffice.

Though Quay is dead and Platt is as
good as dead, their baleful influence
lives after them. Equally in the Key-
stone State and in the Empire State
public opinion is thoroughly defoused.
Things are taken for granted and ac-
cepted before which any honorable
sensibility would draw back with hor-
ror. Personal integrity in public life
and affairs is flouted as obsolete, out-
of-date, behind-the-times, the quality
of a fool, or an iceberg. Even where
honest politics in one of its spasms of
virtue fancies it has bought a man to
do his duty, he will not stay bought.
Alike at Harrisburg and at Albany
the atmosphere is fetid, the corridors
are blocked by crooks, the legislative
chambers are filled with the slaves of
crooks, with no adequate power in the
popular thought, or the press to speak
for the State, or to stay the hand of
the Spoiler.

Such conditions could only exist
where the people have been taught by
Corruptionism to look to legislation for
unfair advantage; to the Congress for
special privileges and tariff duties in-
suring profits; to the Commonwealth
for fat jobs, from the supplying of a
prison and the furnishing of an asylum
to the reconstruction of a Canal and the
building of a Capitol; nowhere other, big
enough to attract, without its lobby, its
hired attorneys masquerading now as
politicians and now as lawyers, its se-
cret agents, male and female, its cot-
fers lined with dirty dollars.

Shall Kentucky rejoice in the fame
and deeds of Quay and Platt? Shall
Kentucky seek shamelessly at Frank-
fort to emulate Harrisburg and Al-
bany? Shall practical politics and the
practical politicians usurp the functions
of the people of Kentucky whilst breed-
ing a generation of public men corrupt-
ed from their cradles, even as the last
two generations in Pennsylvania and
New York have been corrupted, official
life simply a School of Debauch?

It is for the People themselves to say
and to determine. Each and every
Community has the Government of its
own choosing; a Government which is
likely to be consonant to its character
if not to its interests. The present mo-
ment seems propitious for taking stock
as it were.

We are in Kentucky passing through

an interregnum. All the old Democrati-
cism, so-called, are busted. The
Republican Machine is but a thing of
shreds and patches. In no event can
the Republican party last for long in
Kentucky. It is too dissonant both to
our predilections and our business. It
is sectionalized by the Negro—from
whom at the North it cannot disen-
tangle itself—though the Negro vote in
Kentucky is largely a fungus vote car-
rying with it neither moral weight, nor
the pressure of any intelligent, inde-
pendent public opinion—in other words,
to vote at all, a Machine vote. The
Protective Tariff does not help our
manufacturers because it does not
reach them, whilst it works ruin to our
farmers. The Democratic party is
therefore inevitable to Kentucky.

It went down and out through its
own short-sighted folly. Factionism,
and very costly and needless faction-
ism, wrought its undoing. Swapping
Jack-knives does not pay in the long
run. Neither does monkeying with
strange gospels. The Prohibition hys-
teria will not bear the light either of
the noonday sun, or of experimental truth
of any sort, and cannot outlast the reve-
lations already coming to us from Ala-
bama and from Georgia, though they
duplicate sixty years' experience in
Maine. Democracy, standing for Home-
rule, would meet Prohibition, which does
not prohibit, with local option, which
does; it would question the hot-tat-
males purveyors of Civic Righteous-
ness who—

"March round in their swallow-tail coats,
To get some 'em off as some 'em
votes."

—so goodly-goody and sweet-sweetly
before election, and so do-as-we-dam-
please after. It would separate its poli-
tics and its religion and take both of
them straight in order to avoid equally
the Pharisee and the fanatic, hurtful
as they are alike to the Church and
the State.

Touching these issues, the Courier-
Journal stands to-day where it has al-
ways stood. It toes the line of ortho-
dox Democracy. It belongs to no fac-
tion and has never belonged to any.
At every crisis in the Nation and the
State it has given its party good coun-
sels and fair warning. Each event has
verified its forecast. It has taken the
misconception of the ignorant, the mal-
ice of the self-seeking, full in the face
and with perfect equanimity. It wants
nothing except good Government and
honest and sound Democracy.

Its course in the future will not de-
fect from its course in the past. It
will support no movement, begotten by
time-serving in the interest of faction-
ism, merely because it carries the torn
and discredited label of Democracy. It
will make common cause with no body
of men claiming to be Democrats,
who either through corruption, or fol-
low, throw Democracy to the dogs. Harm
only has followed such movements.
The party strength has been depleted.
The party spirit has been lowered.
Never in all its history did Kentucky
count for so little in the country at
large, or stand so discredited in Na-
tional esteem. Can any honest, intelli-
gent Kentuckian truthfully say that the
Courier-Journal is answerable for this,
or that it has not come to pass against
its constant and earnest protests?

The Courier-Journal can do nothing
without the support, the active, the im-
mediate, and the personal support of
that great body of Democrats who want
neither emolument nor preferment, but
who do want good Government laid in
Democratic principles and traditions,
who do want a clean, upright Demo-
cratic fraternity, represented in the
public life of the time, at Frankfort,
and at Washington, by capable, typical,
upright Kentuckians, the ablest, the
best, but ever and always incorrupti-
ble.

The whole Country has been more or
less degraded by the extraordinary
success of Platt and Quay. Their bad ex-
ample has leaped the Continent and
taken up its wicked tale on the Pa-
cific. Lo, the pending trials in San
Francisco!

We promise to our part if the
people will do their part. It is up to
the people. If they are too busy, or too
indifferent—if they are not afraid, nor
ashamed, of practical politics—let them go
ahead with their condemnation of both—
or it may be their blindness to both—
and we shall have a succession of
rogues, calling themselves Democrats,
irradiated only now and then by an in-
terval of rogues, calling themselves Re-
publicans.

Meanwhile, as object lessons, there
stand the ghastly remains of Thomas
Collier Platt in New York and the lu-
gubrious shadow of the dead Matthew
Stanley Quay in Pennsylvania to tell
the world the story of how two great
States were corrupted and ruled by two
small men, left free to work the device
of dicker and barter, upon the moral be-
ing, the credit and the name of the Re-
publican party, as there are not want-
ing those in Kentucky who would work
the same upon the moral being, the

credit, and the name of the Democratic
party.

British Problems In India.

The occasional reports of seditious
movements in India have indicated to
the universal mind that something is
wrong in the Far Eastern province of
Great Britain. The Courier-Journal
has pointed out the fears of some high
in the Indian Government that there
may come an uprising as disastrous
and as difficult to suppress as the
bloody mutiny of the last century. The
outcome of such an uprising, granting
for the moment that it comes to pass,
would undoubtedly be the same as the
outcome of the mutiny. Great Britain
would remain in power.

However, it is not the eventual re-
sult of any possible trouble, but the
maintenance of peace and friendly re-
lations that is occupying the minds of
British statesmen. The Viceroy and
the Government of India and the Sec-
retary of State in London are devoting
their thought to the question of grant-
ing to the people of India a larger
share in the management of their affairs
—whether the larger share should be
granted them, and if so, what form the
concessions should take.

"That a large proportion of the peo-
ple of India care nothing at all about
obtaining larger participation in the
task of government will hardly be de-
nied," says the National Review, a
prominent Tory publication. The writ-
er proceeds to note that it is not how-
ever, only with the mute and incurious
figure, the rot at the plow, that the
Government has to deal. It is the
great number of educated Indians, the
people who really count, who crave a
large voice in the control of Indian af-
fairs. The British claim their rule is
paternal; the educated Indians, that it
is a little grandmotherly. "Many of
the men who quietly contented that
India has advanced rapidly in the last
decade or two, and that they are now en-
titled to bear some further share of
responsibility, have little or no sym-
pathy with the exaggerated demands
of the National Congress," says our
London contemporary. "They do not in-
dulge in mob oratory in the bazaars,
and they scoff at the corymbants of
some of the self-elected 'leaders of the
people'; but they have their own con-
victions nevertheless, and cherish them
with increasing tenacity. The situation
we have to face is that the bulk of edu-
cated, thinking Indians are standing in
an attitude of expectancy. The free
fights at Surat, the minor riots here
and the semi-seditious speeches there
are the froth upon the surface of rapid-
ly quickening expectations. Behind and
beyond these symptoms—some of them,
it must be admitted, not a little dis-
quieting—lies a deep, a widespread,
and, on the whole, an earnest desire for
some slackening of the leading-
strings." It is added that a forward
movement from craven fear of trouble
—reforming that have the appearance of
being wrung from unwilling hands
—would be more hurtful than help-
ful. It were better to stand abuse
in contemptuous silence than to make
elaborate experiments to placate noisy
agitators and enter the haven of a
quiet life. Sham reforms would soon
be detected, too, and there would fol-
low worse discontent than exists.

What, then, should be done? The
National Review thus discusses this
hard nut which the Britishers have to
crack sooner or later:
"Can the excellent intentions of the
Government of India be allowed to melt
at this stage? It would rather seem that
having gone so far, having avowed cer-
tain expectations, they must certainly go
some way in furthering them. Mr. John
Morley, the great statesman, the great
leader of the Liberal party, the great
secret of governing men, which was:
'Try to get into their skins; try to realize
their feelings.' It will not be difficult to
realize the feelings of the people of Brit-
ish India if they are left to discover that
the response to all their fondest hopes
is some new and elaborate machinery
hardly carries them a single step forward.
Yet there are ways in which an advance
might be made, which would leave Brit-
ish supremacy unimpaired, and yet would
create an atmosphere of greater content-
ment. I do not for a moment suggest
any kind of revolution, or the overthrow
of the Supreme Government. That por-
tion of the present system must re-
main inviolable. In any case one should
build the church before one builds the
spire. The proper place to begin is to
permit larger participation in control is
in matters of local Government. A policy
designed to give the people a more potent
voice in the management of their own
affairs in their own districts would not
only have an educative influence, but
would be very deeply appreciated. The
Indians themselves should bear more re-
sponsibility instead of the British. Let
as they do at present, upon the dis-
trict officials. No doubt they would make
many mistakes. No doubt, as happens
now in some municipal areas, there would
often be a tendency to do very bad things.
But the proper place to begin is to
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Society In Kentucky

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN OF BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY

SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, May 22.—(Special.)—Miss Patricia Burton is visiting relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. J. J. Folk is visiting relatives in Harrodsburg.

Mrs. Laura Caldwell is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Lewis, in Louisville.

Mrs. James Fulton Middleton and daughters, Misses Valois Routh and Mary Ann Middleton, have returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Sallie Smith, in Georgetown.

Mrs. Philip J. Beard has returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mary Beard, in Harrodsburg.

Mrs. Rebecca Van Natta, of St. Joseph, Mo., arrived yesterday to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Luther C. Willis and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Willis, have returned from a visit to Louisville.

Miss Gladys Stone, of Butler, Ind., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. W. Gille.

Miss McKee has returned from Florida, where she spent the winter.

Miss Annie Moss Heath, of Sulphur, is a guest of Mrs. Edward R. Wilson.

Miss Sarah L. Brown has returned to Versailles after a visit to Mrs. Richard W. Nash.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bright are at French Lick Springs for a stay of two weeks.

Mrs. Wirt Turner, of New Castle, is visiting Mrs. James C. Bright.

Mrs. Wallace B. Middleon is at French Lick Springs for a stay.

Mrs. J. E. Craine, of Alton, visited her aunt, Mrs. Alfred M. Webber, last week.

Mr. C. McMahon and son, Emmet, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sauer, in Lagrange.

Mrs. R. E. Payne and daughter, Miss Katherine Payne, of Paducah, are guests of Mrs. J. E. Craine.

Hon. William B. Baker, of Aberdeen, Md., is visiting Mr. John T. Hastings.

Mrs. J. W. Hadden and Mrs. T. B. Arthur and daughter, of Mt. Sterling, are visiting her sister, Mrs. T. B. Arthur.

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UNION COUNTY'S OCTOGONARIAN INVENTOR.

DR. B. M. LONG, OF DEKOVEN.

Dr. Long recently made a successful test in Evansville of a reversible cylinder engine, which is said to be a most remarkable invention. Dr. Long is 82 years old. He was a practicing physician for many years and is a man of scholarly attainments and much inventive genius.

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FLEMINGSBURG.

FLEMINGSBURG, May 22.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Funt are home from a Western trip.

Mrs. P. P. Dickey entertained a few friends Friday night with supper.

Miss Edith Cullen is home from a visit to her brother, Mr. A. D. Cullen, in Indianapolis.

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Miss Edith C

Cut Price Specials in Boys' Suits

at

\$3 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$5.00

Big purchase of double-breasted suits with knickerbocker trousers, at manufacturers' closing-out prices.

The new brown, tan and olive shades, in a variety of patterns and all sizes.

Four lots—at \$2, \$2.50, \$4 and \$5—a cut in price of \$1 to \$3 a suit. Sale's just started.

Levy's THIR & MAR ST

Pure Silk Elbow-Length Gloves 50c

We bought them at a big price—concession. Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, ELBOW LENGTH; in black, white and gray; all sizes; regularly worth at least 90c; Saturday flyer at 50c pair.

HELMAN STRAUS & SONS CO.

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908

WISER THAN SOLOMON

JUDGE M'GEE ADOPTS MORE HUMANE TACTICS.

Made Child Sole Judge and Jury in Case—Decision Against Mother.

Judge McGee showed himself a wiser as well as a more humane judge than Solomon in the famous baby-splitting case of A. Woman vs. Ann Otherwoman. In the Police Court yesterday, when Mrs. Stella Brenning, formerly of 115 Maple street, was presented before him on a charge of kidnapping her 3-year-old child, he made the child sole judge and jury.

The woman had been arrested on a warrant charging her with kidnapping the child, and she had been held in the city jail since her arrest. The child, who was 3 years old, was brought into the courtroom and placed on the witness stand. The judge then asked the child a series of questions, and she answered them in a way that convinced him of her guilt.

"Hold up the child and see if it recognizes its mother," commanded Judge McGee.

The little one was brought before the mother as she sat in the witness stand, and she held out her hands to her. When questioned as to her whereabouts by Judge McGee, she replied that she had been with the child since her arrest, and that she had been with the child since her arrest.

There never was a day in any calendar when adequate advertising would do more for your store than it will to-day.

COLORED BENEVOLENT AID SOCIETY OFFICERS AT OUTS.

President of Organization and Treasurer Invoke Law To Settle Their Differences.

Brethren of the Colored Benevolent Aid Society of the Falls City fell out and fought the benevolent aid of the law to readjust their differences yesterday. When J. T. Miles, formerly a Methodist preacher, and now president of the society, was arrested on a warrant charging him with kidnapping the child, he was held in the city jail since his arrest. The child, who was 3 years old, was brought into the courtroom and placed on the witness stand. The judge then asked the child a series of questions, and she answered them in a way that convinced him of her guilt.

The trouble started when Miles demanded an investigation of Hamilton's books, which he says, Hamilton refused to permit. Thereupon he secured a writ of delivery from Magistrate Edward O'Connor, and then he was arrested and re-arrested by Constable Augustus, who took him to the city jail. Hamilton, who was taken to the city jail, was released by the city clerk's office, where he was taken out of the city jail. Hamilton failed to appear in court, and the case was continued to Thursday.

\$9.00 CHICAGO & RETURN \$9.00 VIA MONON ROUTE

Account American Medical Ass'n.

Tickets on sale May 23 to June 2 inclusive, return limit June 10. Stop-over privileges to visit French Lick Springs. Particulars at Monon Route City Office, Lincoln Bank building.

NEXT NOVEMBER

Will See Second Trial of the Parr Will Case.

RUMORED COMPROMISE SCOUTED BY ALL ATTORNEYS.

MUNNELL WILSON LOSES SUIT AGAINST I. C.

TRIMBLE REFUSED DAMAGES.

A second trial of the contest over the will of Capt. Daniel G. Parr, made necessary by the hung jury as a result of the hearing in the Police Court yesterday, will be taken up on November 3. Judge O'Doherty yesterday morning and moved that the case be re-arrested immediately. David W. Baird at first suggested that the second trial be taken up again Monday, but as this hint was far from receiving an enthusiastic second from any body he then asked that it go to the first Monday in November. The court, without comment, granted the motion.

The Jefferson Circuit Court resumes its sittings following the summer recess. An investigation of the docket revealed the fact that there were already so many cases set down for October that it would be convenient for both sides to put the Parr case in that month at all. It was then agreed that the case should be docketed for some day in November which would be convenient for both sides. Later W. F. Parry, the deputy clerk in Judge O'Doherty's court, selected November 3 as the day for taking up the case. He will, however, consult the lawyers on both sides to see if that suits them before finally setting the trial for that day.

Rumors of a compromise in the case which had been heard for several days after it was submitted to the jury were denied yesterday by counsel on both sides as being without foundation whatever. It was stated that the case would be fought out to a finish. It was denied by persons in a position to know that the costs of the litigation would amount to \$10,000, which had been supposed. The next trial, it was alleged, would not add \$10,000 in expense to the entire litigation. The total cost of the estate will, when the Fidelity Trust Company settles its accounts in court, be set forth for judicial approval.

Munnell Wilson Loses.

A jury in Judge Gordon's court yesterday afternoon returned a verdict for life defendant in the case of Munnell Wilson, the former legislator from Hopkins county, against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff had sued for \$2,000 in damages, charging that he had been made the victim of assault and false arrest while on the train. The jury found for the defendant, and the plaintiff's suit was dismissed.

Murder Case Continued.

Sam Simpson, colored, who at a former trial was given the death penalty on a murder charge, was to have been tried again yesterday in the Police Court, but the case was continued on motion of the Commonwealth to June 17, by reason of the absence of the grand jury. Simpson had been employed at the Watson Hotel, and he is charged with the murder of a colored chambermaid who was also employed there. The evidence against him was entirely circumstantial, and the Commonwealth was unable to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

No Damages For Trimble.

J. G. Trimble, a well-known real estate dealer, who had sued the Ross-Paris Hotel Company for \$10,000 because of injuries he received while at the Louisville Hotel, was denied damages by a jury in Judge O'Doherty's court yesterday. The jury found that the plaintiff had not been injured, and his suit was dismissed.

Police Cases Go Over.

The grand jury yesterday did not meet, and so there was no further consideration of the cases against Pope and John De March, the former police officers who were indicted by the Board of Police Safety on the charge of having received protection money from crime gang operators. The cases were postponed until Monday, when these cases will be taken up once more.

Asks \$22,000 On Note.

Ruth S. Collins sued H. J. Scherich and Charles Scherich for \$22,000 which the plaintiff says is due her on a mortgage upon property at the north end of Broadway. The defendants, on November 1, 1907, purchased her property and as part of the consideration gave one note for \$2,000 and two for \$5,000 and one for \$15,000.

Court Paragraphs.

Emma D. Carter sued John Edward Moore and others for \$2,000 said to be due on real estate notes.

Stella Moore sued William Moore for divorce, charging abandonment. They were married April 29, 1898.

Mamie Atwell sued Charles Atwell for divorce, alleging five years' separation. They were married March 15, 1900.

Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., May 22.—Eastern division sitting.

American National Bank of Paducah vs. Gray & Dudley Hardware Company. McCracken, affirms; Commonwealth vs. Roberts vs. Roberts, Jefferson, affirmed.

Thomas vs. Davis, County Judge, Carter, affirmed.

Lawson vs. Todd, Jefferson, reversed.

Stamper vs. Commonwealth, Breathitt, affirmed.

Layne vs. Lloyd, Bath, affirmed.

Carson vs. Price, Fayette, reversed.

Woolbe vs. Finch, Wolfe, affirmed.

Horton, by, etc., vs. Smith, Whitley; reversed.

Babies on Fire.

With Torturing, Disfiguring Humors, Cured by Cuticura.

Eczema, rashes, itchings, irritations, and chafings are instantly relieved and cured by Cuticura. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and it is a powerful healer of the skin. It is a powerful healer of the skin, and it is a powerful healer of the skin.

Remember Star Day, Tuesday, May 26.

K. M. I.'S COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES TO-MORROW.

Baccalaureate Sermon By the Rev. W. B. Beauchamp—Cereemonies Four Days.

Two Saloonkeepers' Licenses Forfeited.

THREE OTHERS UP FOR TRIAL ALLOWED TO GO.

CASES HEARD BEFORE BOARD YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

POLICE AS CHIEF WITNESSES.

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